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INTERVIEWS OF
DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D.,
AUTHOR, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE"

On July 22, 1992 and August 13, 1992, Dr. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D., F.A.C.S., was interviewed by Special Agents ANNE HOPKINS, and GARY L. GERSZEWSKI, FBI, Dallas, regarding Dr. CRENSHAW's book, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE." The interviews were conducted at Dr. CRENSHAW's office, located at JOHN PETER SMITH HOSPITAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

During the two interviews, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked to describe his involvement in the medical treatment of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and subsequently LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963. Additionally, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked specifically to comment on various events described in his book. In several instances, discrepancies were noted by the interviewing agents. The following is a summary of some of the newly developed pertinent information regarding the publication of Dr. CRENSHAW's book, as well as some of the aforementioned discrepancies:

Dr. CRENSHAW began writing a journal regarding the events which had taken place at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL on the Saturday following the assassination. The journal was in loose leaf form and contained not only Dr. CRENSHAW's impressions of the events but also various printed articles regarding the assassination.

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Approximately 18 months prior to the publication of "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE," Dr. CRENSHAW and JENS HANSEN submitted an article entitled, "THREE DAYS AT PARKLAND," to HANSEN's New York based agent, TONY SEIDEL. SEIDEL reviewed the article and indicated that it would not be suitable for publication as a book, but suggested that Dr. CRENSHAW and HANSEN team up with GARY SHAW, a Kennedy assassination researcher. The result of the collaboration was the book, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

When questioned about the specific mechanics of the book's authorship, Dr. CRENSHAW stated "I'm no writer" and credited HANSEN as the author. Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that his version of the events was told to HANSEN who then prepared the actual text.

When asked by the interviewing agents whether either his journal or previous manuscript reflected the same observation recanted in his book, Dr. CRENSHAW responded in the affirmative but advised that the original journal was given to HANSEN and that it may well have been destroyed. Additionally, Dr. CRENSHAW was unaware of whether or not any copies of his manuscript, "THREE DAYS AT PARKLAND," existed at the present time.

Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that it was "just the time and atmosphere" which led to a feeling he described as "disconcerting." He specifically stated that he never feared harm at the hands of any law enforcement officials, state or federal.

When asked if he was ever concerned that the "men in suits" might attempt to listen in on any of his conversations (pages 173 and 192), Dr. CRENSHAW denied having any such fear.

Dr. CRENSHAW was asked to describe the behavior of SA CLINT HILL, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, as the President was being worked on in the Emergency Room. In his book Dr. CRENSHAW described SA HILL as, "rambling around the room in a wild-eyed, disoriented fashion, waving a cocked and ready to fire .38 caliber pistol." (page 80) He later wrote, "I didn't know what he was going to do." (page 80) Dr. CRENSHAW explained that SA HILL did in fact have his weapon drawn. However, it was his arm and not the hammer of the weapon which was cocked. The weapon was always pointed in an upward position and was drawn because SA HILL did not know who would come into the Emergency Room. It was believed that further attempts against the lives of President KENNEDY, and other members of the motorcade might be made even

after the President had arrived at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. He emphasized that CLINT HILL's presence and behavior in the Emergency Room were "not threatening."

In the book Dr. CRENSHAW described an encounter between two individuals that he later learned were Special Agents for the SECRET SERVICE and the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) (page 75). During that encounter a Secret Service Agent "smashed a Thompson Sub-Machine Gun," across the face and chest of an FBI agent. (page 75) As a result, Dr. CRENSHAW "just knew the man's jaw was broken." (page 75) In the interview Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that the agent was carrying a "large gun," but that Dr. CRENSHAW did not know the exact type. He knew, however, that it was not a "Tommy Gun," because he had seen those in the movies. When he was advised that the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun was commonly referred to as a "Tommy Gun," Dr. CRENSHAW could provide no explanation for the description provided in the book. When asked how he knew the agent's jaw had been broken, Dr. CRENSHAW said that it was possible, but that he was not sure of that.

During the July 22, 1992 interview, Dr. CRENSHAW described the head wound as being isolated to the rear right portion of the President's skull. Dr. CRENSHAW utilized his own head as a model in order to illustrate the location of the entire wound. According to his description, the wound extended from the approximate center of the skull in the back to just behind the right ear, utilizing a left to right orientation, and from a position a couple of inches above the right ear to the approximate middle of the right ear using a top to bottom orientation. That description was confirmed during the August 13, 1992 interview of Dr. CRENSHAW. However, the wound is described in the book as follows:

The President of the United States was lying in the Emergency Room with "the right side and rear portion of his head blown off."
(page 16)

While standing at the waist of the President, Dr. CRENSHAW "noticed that the entire right hemisphere of his brain was missing, beginning at his hairline and extending all the way behind his right ear." (page 78)

While looking at the President's head, Dr. CRENSHAW had no doubt in his mind that "the bullet had entered his head through the front, and as it surgically passed through

his cranium, the missile obliterated part of the temporal and all of the parietal and occipital lobes." (page 86)

When confronted with the differences in the description as provided to the agents and as set forth in the book, CRENSHAW indicated that the accounts set forth in "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE," were "poorly worded." He stated that it was his intention to correct those mistakes.

When asked to describe the circumstances under which he made his observations of the head wound, Dr. CRENSHAW indicated he had several opportunities, beginning with when he first entered the Emergency Room. Additionally, he indicated he supervised as the President's body was being cleaned for transportation back to Washington, D.C.. Prior to the body being placed into the coffin, Dr. CRENSHAW physically moved the head and viewed it for several minutes. Though he conducted "no real study" of the head, he noted that the face was unmarred and that there was no sign of an entry wound in the skull. Based upon those observations, the only thing that Dr. CRENSHAW could "postulate" was that the shot originated from the side of the President, entered just above the right ear, and exploded out a portion of the head. Dr. CRENSHAW described this as a "tangential wound." Dr. CRENSHAW explained that though the book says the bullet entered from the front, he meant that it entered in fact from the side.

Though Dr. CRENSHAW's book indicates there is some controversy regarding the type of casket in which the body was delivered to BETHESDA (page 12), Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that the President's body was placed in a bronze-colored coffin, which appeared to be similar to the one unloaded from Air Force One at ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE later that evening.

Regarding the notification of Mrs. KENNEDY that her husband was dead, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked about a discrepancy between two descriptions in his book. In one of the accounts, Dr. BAXTER is said to have "tenderly told her that her husband was dead." (page 8) In the other account Mrs. KENNEDY is said to have detected the look on Dr. BAXTER's face which indicated that her husband was gone. In that account, "words to that effect were not exchanged." (page 94) Dr. CRENSHAW conceded once again that the text of the book was "poorly worded."

In the book Dr. CRENSHAW expressed concern over the presence of an unidentified law enforcement officer he described as "OLIVER HARDY" who was in the Operating Room while LEE HARVEY

OSWALD was undergoing surgery. Dr. CRENSHAW expressed the fear that this individual might be in the operating room in order to kill OSWALD. (page 187) During both of the interviews, Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that because of the circumstances of the previous days, the presence of an officer in the room was not unusual. Further, Dr. CRENSHAW stated that he never feared for himself or anyone else because of the presence of that officer.

Dr. CRENSHAW was specifically asked whether he had ever been coerced or threatened by any governmental official or law enforcement agency, not to provide his account of what he observed during those days at PARKLAND HOSPITAL. Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that he had not been.